

Vulcan Advocate

VOL. II NO. 9

VULCAN, ALBERTA, SEPTEMBER 30 1924

PRICE \$1.50 PER YEAR

WHEAT AND OATS

We have been buying a large quantity of wheat and oats since shipping began, and we have bought so much because we pay more and give better results.

When you are ready to sell your grain get our prices and ship through us.

75 per cent advanced on Bills of Lading

ARTHUR MITCHELL & CO.

Farm Lands, Loans, Insurance, Conveyancers, Notaries
VULCAN - - - - - ALBERTA

Assembly Meeting

A ten days' Christian Assembly will be held at the **Shimp Hall, Vulcan,** **September 28 to October 5, inclusive.** A cordial invitation is given to all in and around Vulcan to attend this meeting. Ministers Millenseifer, of Saskatoon, and W. R. May, of Edmonton, and others expected.

N. T. DeWitt **Chas. A. Grant**

THE VULCAN LIVERY

AUTO and BUGGY
Feed and Sale Stable
Garage

I HAVE A NUMBER OF GOOD HORSES ON HAND FOR SALE

R. E. DODDS, Proprietor.

GRAIN GRAIN

SHIP YOUR GRAIN
TO THE

NORRIS COMMISSION CO., LTD.

Special attention given to consignments.

Highest prices paid for all kinds of grain on track.

LIBERAL ADVANCES

PROMPT RETURNS

FLOOD & WHICHER

VULCAN

ALBERTA

APPLES

Place your orders now at the Vulcan Co-operative Co., Ltd., the good old Ontario apple. None better in flavor and the grade this year is better than usual.

Vulcan Co-operative
COMPANY, LIMITED

PETER TERRY
BUILDER

Carpentering in all its branches.

Estimates Carefully Prepared.

All Work receives Special Attention.

Vulcan, Alta.

HOW ABOUT THAT BABY'S PICTURE

Remember he is changing every day. There's nothing like a photo to help keep him as he is.

Why not make an appointment today

Modern equipment and modern lenses make picture taking a pleasure

We do kodak finishing.

W. J. MORTON
VULCAN, ALBERTA

Quantity, Quality and Service

\$3.25 PER TON

Get Your

COAL

At The

WATKINS MINE,
THIGH HILL

Special Rates to Steam Outfits and for large quantities

THE TAYLOR ELEVATOR

Is now open for the buying of

GRAIN

A. LEE, Manager

LEISCHMANN'S YEAST

Two Cakes For Five Cents
VULCAN BAKERY

FIRST CLASS
WATCH, CLOCK AND
JEWELRY REPAIRING

And an excellent stock of
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND
JEWELRY

F. L. DEUGAU
Two Doors From Post Office
VULCAN, ALBERTA

The Provincial Legislature will open on Wednesday, October 7th, at Edmonton.

A Splendid Showing

Concrete evidence of profits that may be secured from agricultural operations is furnished by C. M. Cutts, of Aldersyde, whose net cash income from a half section this year amounts to \$4,525.

Clearing up over \$4,500 in one season on a half section of land may not make one a millionaire, but will certainly go a long way toward making a farmer feel that he has something to be thankful for and that his efforts in conquering the prairie are not altogether in vain. Yet this is what a lot of Alberta farmers are doing now with the present era of high prices for wheat and hogs, according to C. M. Cutts, who resides about two miles west of Aldersyde, and is a cheerful augury of the benefits that are coming to Canada from the present war.

Mr. Cutts thinks that this profit is in no way peculiar to himself and says: "After retaining all my barley crop for feed and all the seed and feed oats required for next year I will be able to sell 6,500 to 7,000 bushels of oats and something over 100 head of hogs."

Estimating the value of the grain at the price I have been offered and the hogs at 8c. per pound, which is somewhat under the present market price, I will be able to realize as follows from their sale:

6500 bushels oats at 45c. \$2,925.00

100 hogs (200 lbs.) at 8c. 1,600.00

Making a total of \$4,525.00

No Moratorium

Referring to the recent newspaper discussion regarding the intention of judges to refuse to grant foreclosures on mortgages in connection with farm lands during the period of the war, Justice Walsh, of Calgary, intimated that the press had been too sweeping in their assertions. In fact, he said, that if anything, they would be more stricter than ever in regard to foreclosures. Each case will be closely enquired into and an affidavit as to the whereabouts, apparent intentions and financial conditions of the mortgagee will be required, and the benefit of the doubt will be given the man on the land. There is no necessity for the adoption of such measures in Alberta and we believe it is just as well to keep clear of such drastic regulations. When there is any doubt existing it may be taken for granted that the man being foreclosed will get the benefit of such a contingency.

"Red Cross" Desire Help

The following letter has been received by the president of the Board of Trade:

"Calgary, Alberta
Dear Sir, At a meeting held on Tuesday, the fifteenth instant, at the request of His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor and the President of 'The Canadian Red Cross Society', it was resolved that immediate steps be taken for the re-organization of the Alberta branch of the Society so as to centralize and facilitate the work which is now being done by local organizations and that a public meeting for that purpose be held in Paget Hall, 7th Avenue East, Calgary, on Wednesday, September 30th, at 3 p.m."

"It is urgently desired that every part of the province be represented at the meeting, and you are invited to provide for representation at the meeting which will deal with matters of vital importance to all who are desirous of assisting in making provision for the care and comfort of those who are fighting for the existence of the British Empire."

Yours sincerely,
J. S. DENNIS, President
R. B. BENNETT, Secretary."

The reply which has been forwarded in answer to this communication is that no representation from Vulcan will be sent to the meeting, also that there is already a fund

DOCTOR MARRS
DENTIST
OF LETHBRIDGE

Will visit Vulcan

Tuesday and Wednesday, October 6 and 7

Dr. Marrs will be in Vulcan the first Tuesday and Wednesday of each month

under the auspices of the Sunday School which will be devoted to relief work of one kind and another

Anyone, however, who desires to donate to the Red Cross work may do so, and any contributions can be handed to the secretary of the Board of Trade, R. W. Glover, and they will be forwarded to Calgary.

Found Dead in His Shack

On Friday morning, September 18th, Constable Petre, of the R. N. W. M. P., Vulcan, received information to the effect that Gabriel Birkinnes had been found dead in bed in his shack on his homestead, 15 miles north-east of Champion. Coroner McNeal, of Lethbridge, arrived in Champion the same evening and proceeded, in company with Dr. Carson, of Vulcan, and Constable Petre to the scene. The coroner decided to hold an inquest, and a postmortem was also considered necessary.

From the evidence produced at the inquest it appeared that the deceased, Gabriel Birkinnes, had lived for the last six years by himself on his homestead, to which he had another quarter adjoining. The last he had been seen alive was on the previous Sunday, when he appeared in his usual good health and spirits. His eldest son, Herbert Birkinnes, who lives about a mile and a half from his father's place, on returning from his work on Thursday, noticed that his father's stock had not been watered. Suspecting that something was the matter he went to his father's shack, and there made the discovery that his father was lying in bed, dead. On the table beside the bed he found a newspaper on which his father had managed to scribble the words, "Don't hate me any more; good bye." Dr. Carson in his evidence resulting from the postmortem found that the deceased had broken a blood vessel in his spleen, from which death had resulted. The doctor was of the opinion that deceased had been dead for at least five days. The deceased has two sons in this district, and a wife and daughters in the States, but he has not lived with his wife for the last seven years. The jury brought in a verdict in accordance with the doctor's evidence. The deceased was between 55 and 60 years of age.

Latest War News

London, September 27—Along almost two-thirds of the great battle line across north-eastern France, the armies of the allies and Germany fought fiercely to-day, at some points with the bayonet, and to-night's statement from both sides is worded with the optimism which has characterized all these official pronouncements. It was agreed that the allies had continued their advance.

The French claimed marked progress, and the German announcement from Berlin, though insisting that the advance had been repulsed nevertheless referred to it as an advance.

The British official statement given out to-night on the battle in the north of France, says: "The situation is satisfactory and counter attacks on the British front have been beaten back with heavy losses to the enemy."

A Prayer In Time Of War

O Almighty God, King of all Kings, and Governor of all things, whose power no creation is able to resist, to Whom it belongeth justly to punish sinners, and to be merciful to them that truly repent; Save and deliver us, we humbly beseech Thee, from the lands of our enemies; abate their pride, assuage their malice, and confound their devices; that we, being armed with Thy defence, may be preserved evermore from all perils, to glorify Thee, Who art the only giver of all victors; through the merits of Thy only Son, Jesus Christ our Lord.

The sales conducted by Mr. J. Thompson at Cris's Livery Barn, on the 19th and 24th of this month were both well attended. Prices were in both cases well maintained.

Local And General News

Stetson Hats \$3.75 this week—at Spooner's.

Mr. F. Smith is busy erecting a new building on his lots.

The post office inspector was in town on Thursday evening last.

Great reduction in Men's suits—at Spooner's.

Dr. Knowles took a typhoid case to the High River hospital on Thursday last.

Mr. D. Elves and his son, Mr. E. Elves, were visitors from Cayley last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm, of Kinrossdale, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Kothlow.

Threshers Lien Notes for sale at the Advocate office.

Miss Ramsay, who has been on a trip to Edmonton, returned to town last Wednesday.

The collectors for the Patriotic fund have done very well, and have something like \$14 a week promised.

Don't forget the Opening Dance in Shimp's Hall, Thursday, October 8th. Tickets, including supper, \$1.00.

A dance will be held in the Masonic Hall on Friday evening, October 2nd. Supper. Admission \$1.25.

Mr. Frank Lee, an old timer of Vulcan, who has been away for some considerable time, visited Vulcan, arriving on Tuesday evening last.

Mr. B. R. Lommatzsch was in Calgary on Thursday and Friday of last week, in connection with business for the Co-operative company.

Use X X X X Lard. Not only pure lard but pure leaf lard at the X X X X Meat Market.

\$3.50 Sweater Coats for \$2.50—at Spooner's this week.

On Tuesday, September 15th, Peter Maas, of Champion, was sentenced to two months imprisonment with hard labor for assaulting his wife, Alice Maas, at Champion.

Mr. R. L. Elves motored over to Cayley with Miss Elves on Wednesday evening last, and while in that town heard Mr. R. B. Bennett deliver a patriotic speech.

Mr. James McNaughton, M.P.P. and Mr. B. D. Hummun, president of the Carmangay agricultural society motored into Vulcan on Monday last.

Fleece Lined Underwear, \$1-per suit—at Spooner's this week.

Mr. M. H. Kahler paid a business visit to Calgary the past week and informs us that his stock will soon have the addition of many new purchases.

One thing to be remembered is that in this scrap Germany is at grips with two nations which have never as yet accepted defeat, and depend upon it they will humble the Kaiser and his insolent war lords and make them bite the dust.

Sir William McKenzie, of the Canadian Northern Railway, has made the statement that owing to the financial conditions, the C. N. R. find it necessary to make application to the next session of the Alberta government for an extension of time for the construction of the various railways to be built in Alberta, for which bonds were guaranteed by the Alberta government at its 1911-12 session.

The members of the Vulcan Masonic Lodge held an informal social evening on Tuesday evening last, when members of the lodge and their wives gathered in the lodge rooms for whist. About thirty persons were present. The winner of the prize for the gentlemen was Mr. W. A. Howes, and Mrs. Clyde Hall secured the ladies prize. Supper was served.

: DRESSMAKING :

We have decided to put in dressmaking in connection with our trade and are fortunate in securing the services of Mrs. Cooper, late of Miller & Payne's, Lincoln, Neb., who is taking charge of this department.

Mrs. Cooper is an expert in her line, doing dressmaking in all its branches and making a specialty of evening gowns. One feature of particular advantage is the dyeing of all trimmings to suit the goods.

We carry a full line of samples of materials for coats, suits and dresses besides our regular well assorted stock of these lines, and have no hesitation in saying we can suit everyone.

For the present, Mrs. Cooper will visit our fitting rooms on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, and will be pleased to meet you there.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

ELVES BROS.

VULCAN, ALBERTA

The Lineham Lumber Co., Ltd.

VULCAN, ALBERTA.

LUMBER

Slabs, Firewood, Doors, Windows, Finish. Get Our Prices.

John Dewie, : : Representative

Lodge : Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A. F. & A. M.
G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

T. BAIRD, W. M.
A. J. FLOOD, SECRETARY.

O. O. F. SAMARITAN LODGE
No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.
Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.
J. N. JOHNSTONE, N. G.
W. O. TORGESON, SECRETARY

The Churches

Presbyterian

Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School; F. A. Elves Clerk of Session; P. H. Irving, Clerk of Managers; Mr. R. W. Glover, Pianist.

Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday School 2.30 p.m.; Evening Service 7.30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall.
Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. H. F. Richardson, President; Mrs. W. F. Jennejohn, Vice-President; Mrs. W. A. Howes, Secretary; Mrs. D. C. Jones Treasurer.

Imperial Hotel

Vulcan

Best Equipped Hotel on the Line.

Excellent Table.

Every Attention Given.

A. MUTZ, Proprietor

B. C. RESTAURANT

Meals Served at all Hours.

Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft Drinks, Candies, Fruit
VULCAN, ALTA.

Jack Tompson Auctioneer

For dates and particulars apply to

H. F. RICHARDSON
Implement Agent
Vulcan, Alta.

VETERINARY

DR. FAWCETT
Veterinary Surgeon

Can be found in
CHAMPION, on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY of each week and in VULCAN THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY at DODD'S LIVERY BARN. All calls receive strict attention.

HORSE DENTISTRY A SPECIALTY

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One 15 h.p. J. I. Case steam engine, good as new, and a 32 in. Sawyer-Massey separator, for \$2,000 terms can be arranged. See E. M. Hollister, Vulcan, Alta.

FOR SALE—A few young registered Berkshire Boars. Prices moderate. James Allan, C.P.R. Farm, Vulcan, Alberta.

FOR SALE—5½ Gas Engine, price \$100 Terms. Claude Terwilliger, Vulcan

ESTRAY

ESTRAY—1 Cream Gelding, weight 1050, branded on left shoulder age 9 years also branded on left hip and right hip. 1 bay gelding weight 800 lbs., age 4 years, branded on right shoulder. This stock is running on the S. W. ¼ of 22-16-21, property of N. L. Sokvitne—George Todd, Brand Reader, Vulcan, Alberta. S. W. ¼ 22-16-21. Sept 16

An American newspaperman with decided German proclivities, is attempting to discredit the stories of brutality charged against the German soldiers in Belgium, but his story bears the imprint of falseness in the face of it. We prefer to believe the story of the Archbishop of Malines, who witnessed the coarse actions of barbaric Prussians who are apparently drunk with blood, and care not what they do.

The VULCAN ADVOCATE

CHARLES CLARK, Proprietor
R. W. GLOVER, Managing Editor

Published Every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

Subscription—\$1.50 per year; Foreign countries \$2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.

THE MORAL OF AN ARMY

THE terrific struggle that has been raging on the Aisne has supplied the world with an example of human endurance of which it knew nothing before.

Two mighty armies facing one another in a struggle of life and death, are fighting day and night. There is no rest, no cessation of the booming of the guns, no relaxation of vigilance. Every man in the lines is aware of the fact that he is a counting unit in the army to which he belongs; the outcome of the struggle may depend upon him. It is for him to stick to it to give moral support to the man in the trench beside him. Napoleon's dictum about the moral of the army being, after all, the deciding factor in the struggle is in his mind, and he fights grimly, determined that whatever the cost it will not be his part to relax muscle or skill while life is his.

And so the men go on, plodding grimly at it day after day, night after night, the heavily falling rains rendering the earth difficult to travel, swelling the rivers and flooding the trenches until the men in many instances are fighting while knee deep in water.

All these things go to make a test of physical and mental endurance that has seldom, if ever before been demanded of any men. It cannot go on for ever, one side or the other must commence to give under the strain, to weaken sooner or later, a circumstance of which the enemy will not fail to avail themselves.

So far as one is able to gather from reports, the moral of the allies seems to be much better than that of the Germans. This is also proved by the manner in which they, inferior in numbers, retreated in perfect order before the German invaders. The allies have since then received reinforcements in large numbers and they have been able to drive the German lines back on to the frontier. To retreat in order is to display moral and then to press forward is to strengthen that sense.

THE FACT REVEALED

WE read that a certain cinematograph company, who has secured films from the scene of action in Europe has made a private exhibition of them to some of the New York moving picture managers. After the show the managers decided that they were far too nauseating, and they will not be shown in America.

The pictures are illustrative of the fearful carnage, destruction and death that is at present taking place in Europe, displaying in all truth the horror of war.

From that one can deduce that the pictures would be no entertainment. To sit and view the horrors of war for half an hour would be no pleasure. But the films have a value, nevertheless, if they could only be used in the right way, and their value would be the effect they would have on the mind of the general public in regard to war. War has been reduced from its once glorious stand as some thing chivalrous, and its glory is now a departed theme. People have learned to take the matter more seriously, and to day, war is, or ought to be, considered as an unnecessary evil. The present conflict ought to be the deciding factor in convincing people that further war in the future is impossible, the work that remains to be done is to get this idea broadcast over every land. And how are we to do this unless the bare, horrid facts of war can be carried to the minds of everyone. It will be a hard lesson to learn, but is it not worth the while?

THE NAVAL SITUATION

EVER since the war began public attention has been on the qui vive in expectation of some glowing news of victory from the British fleet, at present holding the German armada to their own base. Beyond the successful sortie carried out by the British off Heligoland, and the equally successful German submarine exploit which resulted in the loss of about 1400 British sailors, nothing has happened.

And beyond this reconnoitering game little is likely to happen, for the present at any while, and the

public will have to settle down to patience. The German, aware of the British superiority in numbers are not likely to come boldly out and engage in a battle in which they are almost sure to be overwhelmed. Their part to play is to stay under cover, save for an occasional creeping out and thion out of their enemy's numbers. The odds are too much against Germany for her to pursue any other tactics.

Another thing that has kept the Germans inside has been the clear weather. It is more than likely that when the nights get longer, the sea less smooth and the fog more frequent that she will increase her activity under cover of these.

Britain would like an open fight and will do all in her power to draw the enemy into the open. As to whether she will succeed in this remains to be seen, but it is more than likely that she will have to play at Germany's game for some little time yet.

HELP THE BELGIANS

A movement has been commenced in Canada with the object of assisting the Belgians who have lost so much during the present war, loss which she has suffered through no fault of her own in defeating the armies of the Kaiser, who disregarded all bonds of treaty and a ready response is being given to the appeal for help.

Nova Scotia has offered to provide a ship to carry the supplies donated across, and committees are being formed in all centres for the collection of relief supplies.

No country has suffered like Belgium in the conflict. Her cities have been wrecked, her peasantry have been despoiled, the men shot, the women turned out of house and home with their children, with no prospect of being able to get the needs and necessities of every day life. Many of the refugees from Belgium have taken asylum in England and there the government have asked the people of England to provide all that they can for the homeless ones. The response to this has been splendid. People have thrown open their houses to the strangers, given them food and clothing, and done all that is possible to provide them with a home until times permit of their return.

It is not possible for Canada to do this, but she can at least make some effort of appreciation and sympathy towards the people who, for the honour of Europe, have stood the brunt of the loss and hardships of the war.

Trades and Conscription

A Western Associated Press dispatch published in the Edmonton Journal, dealing with the manner in which the Trades Unions of Great Britain have seized the circumstances of war, says:

The parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress, after a two days conference, issued a manifesto to trade unionists of the country on the war. The committee was especially gratified at the manner in which the labor party in the House of Commons responded to the appeal made to all political parties to help in the defense of the country.

The manifesto proceeds: "The committee is convinced that one important factor in the present struggle is that in the event of the voluntary system of military service failing, the demand for a national system of compulsion will not only be made with redoubled vigor, but may prove to be so persistent and strong as to become irresistible. The prospect of having to face conscription, with its permanent and heavy burden upon the financial resources of the country and its equally burdensome effect upon nearly the whole of its industries, should, in itself, stimulate the manhood of the nation to come forward in its defence and thereby demonstrate to the world that a free people can rise to the supreme heights of a great sacrifice without the whip of conscription."

"Another factor to be remembered is that on the result of the struggle in which this country is now engaged rests the preservation of free and unfettered democratic government, which in its international relationships has in the past been recognized and must unquestionably prove to be the best guardian for the preservation of the peace of the world."

The manifesto, after proceeding to discuss the brutalities of war, finishes up with "Long life to the free institutions of all democratically governed countries."

The town council of Macleod passed a bye-law extending the tax discount until December 1st. at its last meeting.

LADIES' AID

will hold a

Sale of Home Cooking and Winter Bulbs

on **Saturday, Oct. 3rd**

from 3 to 5 o'clock.

In the new store, next to Deugau, the Jeweller



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$500 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$500.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388

Norway and Neutrality

Norway generally is making every effort to maintain a stand of neutrality during the present war.

The press is putting forth every effort in this direction, and are publishing nothing more than is absolutely neutral, giving both the French and the German accounts of the proceedings. The news of the war is strictly divided, no one side receiving any more publicity than the other. The Norwegian officials are equally cautious.

The exports of Norway to Germany have increased greatly since the war started but the authorities deny that any ammunition has been sent across to Germany.

The Norwegian army has been partially mobilized, but the capital, Christiania, shows practically no signs of military activity. Norway has suffered from the financial unsettlement caused by the war. When hostilities were commenced she was in the midst of developing her railways, her water power, and her agriculture. A moratorium has been declared, and although the stock exchange at the capital has been closed, other local business is going on much as usual.

ASK

ELVES BROS.
Vulcan

TO SHOW YOU A COPY OF THE

\$10.000.00
ROBIN HOOD
COOK BOOK

THIS BOOK CAN BE SECURED
WITH COUPONS FOUND IN EVERY BAG OF

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR
AND
ROBIN HOOD ROLLED OATS

For Information Regarding
VULCAN & DISTRICT
—WRITE THE—
SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE
VULCAN, ALBERTA

C. C. REBBE
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK
SALESMAN
VULCAN
Arrange Sales Through Flood & Whitcher
Vulcan, Alberta
Jan 1 '15

QUEEN CAFE

Meals at all hours
Ice Cream
Confectionery and Candies
Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks
VULCAN ALBERTA.

R. W. GLOVER
Teacher of Piano
Vulcan

M. H. KAHLER,
Watchmaker and Jeweller
OPTICIAN
EYES TESTED FREE
VULCAN, ALTA.

CLARENCE DAVIS
AUCTIONEER

Sales Made of Anything. Anywhere.
Live Stock and Farm Sales. Especially.
For dates and particulars apply to A
Mitchell & Co., Vulcan. Write
wire or phone me at Champion
Alta. Phone No. R204.

P. W. L. CLARK
Barrister
Solicitor, and Notary Public
Loans Arranged
Bk. of Hamilton Bldg., Vulcan

Marquis Municipality

The meetings of the council of the
Municipality of Marquis are held the
second Saturday in each month, at the
McGregor School House at 10 a.m.
A. R. BOND, Chairman.
R. E. HOUSE, Secretary-Treasurer
M184

R. K. B. KNOWLES, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
Vulcan, Alta.
Phones 44 and 45

G. M. CARSON, M. B.
Physician and Surgeon

A. R. BOND
BRAND READER
Eastway
Owner of Horses branded EN on
Left Shoulder.

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF MARQUIS No. 157

Re Tax Enforcement Return

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Court of Confirmation, which was to
have sat at Okotoks on Wednesday, Sep-
tember 2nd, 1914, has been postponed
until Thursday, October 29th, 1914, by
order of Judge Winter, Judge of the
District Court.

R. E. HOUSE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

S9028

Royal Cate

MEALS AT ALL HOURS

Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies,
Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes

Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1	.91
" No. 2	.88
" No. 3	.83
" No. 4	.77
" No. 5	.70
" No. 6	.65
" Feed	.60
Oats, No. 2 C.W.	.58
" Extra No. 1 Feed	.57
" No. 1 Feed	.55
" No. 2 Feed	.52
Barley, No. 2	.50
Barley, No. 3	.50
" No. 4	.48
Feed	.46
Flax No. 1, N.W.	.95
" No. 2 C.W.	.95
" No. 3 C.W.	.95
Eggs	.25
Butter	.25
Spring Chicken	.11
Pow	.7
Cattle, live	.54
Cows	.5
Hogs	7.25
Dressed Hogs	.94
Ducks	.7
Turkeys	.12
Geese	.11

NYAL'S FACE CREAM

(With Peroxide)

A superior, non-greasy, nourishing skin food. Soon absorbed, and leaves no shine.

PRICES 25c., 50c., and 75c.

D. C. JONES, VULCAN.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE

183 HEAD OF MIXED CATTLE

I have been instructed by Mr. C. E. Frank, of Frankburg, to sell by public auction at the High River Stock Yards on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10th

1914, at One O'clock, the following:

Steers	Cows
7 three-year-old steers	8 cows with calves.
40 two-year-old steers	12 cows in calf
20 yearling steers	80 two-year-old heifers in calf
1 grade Durham bull, 3 years;	15 yearling heifers

TERMS: CASH. ABSOLUTELY NO RESERVE

These cattle will be sold in bunches to suit purchasers, are in excellent condition and may be seen at Frankburg any time previous to the sale.

JACK TOMPSON
AUCTIONEER

CYRIL NELSON
CLERK

New C. P. R. Boat

When the twin-screw steamer Missanabie, launched in June from the yards of Messrs. Barclay, Curle & Co., Ltd., of Whitehead, sails October 7th, from Liverpool for Montreal, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will have added to its fleet of steamers one that is the last word in ocean vessels from the standpoint of comfort and convenience for passenger, and strength of stability for navigation and capacity and appliances for cargo. The new vessel is 520 feet long, 64 feet beam and 141 feet deep. It has a gross tonnage 13,000 tons, a displacement of 18,000 tons and a cargo capacity of 400,000 cubic feet. Below the level of the main deck the space is devoted to general cargo, three of the lower tween decks being fitted for the carriage of refrigerated merchandise. From the main deck upwards through no less than six separate decks the entire space is devoted to passengers. There is room for 520 cabin passengers berth in large airy rooms and for 1,200 third-class passenger all in large rooms. Counting in the crew of 300 the vessel will therefore be fitted to carry 2,020, or as much as the population of a small town.

Although a one-cabin boat every effort has been made to make its appointments as comfortable as those of the dining room, smoking room, card-room, drawing room, lounge, cafe, gymnasium and other features of the most modern vessels are furnished and decorated in accordance with plans of the best British architects and furnishers. The decoration is of the Georgian period. The hospitals, and the culinary departments are commodious and admirably designed for the work intended for each.

The decks are expected to provide one of the chief features of the vessel, the promenade, recreation and other decks being designed so

as to provide shelter, amusement, exercise or rest according to the caprice of the passenger. The launching arrangements, embodying as they do devices to meet contingencies not anticipated until disasters of recent years are as complete as human ingenuity can provide. Chief among these though the vessel might have a considerable list. Patent davits are fitted which in conjunction with a runway render it possible to launch the life-boats from either side of the ship. There are no collapsible life boats on board, all being rigid, open life-boats, and amply sufficient for crew and passengers.

There is a new departure as well in the system of providing heat and fresh air for every part of the vessel.

The electric lighting system provides for 1,300 lights, and the power supply operates fans, elevators, barber's equipment, printing, submarine signalling and galley outfit. All watertight bulkheads, doors are electrically operated and can be closed simultaneously from the bridge. The vessel is fitted with the now well known cruiser stern which builders claim gives increased capacity, speed and deck area. It is also divided by watertight decks and bulkheads that she is capable of floating in a seaway with any three compartments open to the sea. There are two sets of quadruple expansion engines and steam is supplied by eight single-ended boilers at a working pressure of 215 pounds which will give a sea speed of 16 knots an hour on service.

The Missanabie will arrive in Montreal on October 14th, or 15th, and leave again from Montreal for Liverpool on October 22nd.

London, September 26.—Dispatches from Basle report that a German regiment has been wiped out by the French at Altkirch.

C. P. R. at Work

A report, recently issued from the Winnipeg offices of the C.P.R. shows the amount of work that this company has carried out during the present year in the Dominion. The report shows, that despite the financial depression that has been over the country, the company has gone ahead with its work of construction very freely in the east and the west.

The following is the report for the work done in western Canada:

A thirty mile extension from Expanse to a junction with the Western Sterling branch of the C.P.R., which will be completed this fall.

A line between Swift Current and Empress, a distance of one hundred and twelve miles, also to be completed this year.

The main line cut-off from Swift Current to Bassano, of which one hundred and fifty miles are completed.

The seventy-eight miles of the C.P.R. from Lacombe to Kerbert, a new extension.

The operation of the Alberta Central railway to Leduc, a distance of sixty-five miles from Red Deer.

The great tunnel at Roger's Pass and of which one mile of the pioneer tunnel has been completed.

The C.P.R. depot and terminal offices at Vancouver.

The Kootenay Central, which is now open for traffic, from Golden, sixty miles south. Golden is to be joined with Colvill.

The opening of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo line from Parksville Junction to Courtenay.

The C.P.R. is interested in the Kettle Valley railway, and in connection with this it is building a line from Midway to Penticton, a distance of one hundred and thirty-four miles, twenty-six of which are already open for traffic. A line from Penticton to Osoy, forty-one miles in length, has been completed and work has been commenced on a new line between Osoy Lake and Princeton. The Kettle Valley railway is also building a line fifty-four miles in length between Hope and Otter Summit. A part of the track has already been laid. In addition to all this, the C.P.R. has continued its policy of double tracking all the way through.

Cheer Up

John Oliver Curwood, an American author of note, believes Canada will see the greatest immigration movement in its history following the war. He says:

"Following the signing of peace will follow an immigration movement that will amaze the world. Have people forgotten what happened immediately after the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. Have they forgotten that three of the greatest states in the United States—Nebraska, Minnesota and Iowa—were settled by more than two hundred thousand Germans during the few years that followed the victorious march to Paris? And that war was a German triumph. What, then, will follow a German defeat? To-day Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota are our three great German states, and three of our richest states. The Franco-Prussian war made those states. And where one German sought new opportunities across the sea in those days I look to see five come after the present war. They will not go to the United States. In spite of tremendous real estate booms in Texas and other parts of our south I cheerfully place myself on record as saying that there are no fit lands left open in the United States. To Canada and South America must go the emigrant of the future who is seeking land on which to make a livelihood."

Outcome Is Inevitable

Germany's total imports in 1913 amounted to \$2,673,750,000, and her total wealth at the opening of the war was estimated at something like \$60,000,000,000.

These are the figures which will defeat Germany. With her harbors closed except in the Baltic, which will soon be closed, and trade brought to a standstill across her inland boundaries except via Italy which is almost certain to join the alliance against her, Germany's imports must come to a total stop. Meanwhile her armies are burning up her wealth. The outcome is inevitable.

Read the ads. and patronize the advertisers.

Increment Tax

Corroboration has been drawn by Messrs. Dalachy & McKenzie, of High River, solicitors, to certain provisions of the act known as "The Unimproved Increment Tax Act," passed at the last session of the Alberta Legislature in 1913. This act provides, subject to certain exceptions, that upon any transfer of land a tax of 5% is payable to the government on the increase in the value of the land since the date when the act came into force, which was the 25th day of October, 1913 and upon the increase in value the either in connection with each subsequent transfer, e.g.: You own a section of land which on the 25th day of October, 1913, was worth \$20.00 per acre. You sell it today for \$30.00 per acre, thus showing an increase in value of \$10.00 per acre and the government collects a tax of 5% on \$40.00 or a total of \$32.00.

The act further provides under subsection (a) section 4, that the value of all farm land shall be deemed to be \$15.00 per acre. Subsection D of section 4 provides however, that if within one year from the passing of the act the owner of any farm land makes it appear to the registrar that at the time of the passing of the act (October 25th, 1913) the land was worth more than \$15.00 per acre the registrar shall cause the value of the land to be ascertained and the value certified by him shall be deemed to be the value for the purpose of this subsection. Under this subsection it will be observed that the evidence of the fact that the land is worth more than \$15.00 per acre must be brought before the registrar before the 25th day of October, 1914.

This is a matter which will be of very great interest to our readers and one of considerable importance. Suppose you own a section of land which on the 25th day of October, 1913, was worth \$30.00 per acre. You neglect to have the value established under the act and after the 25th day of October, 1914 you sell this land at \$30.00 per acre. The value for purposes of taxation has been fixed under the act at \$15.00 per acre and you pay a tax of 5% on the difference between \$15.00 per acre and \$30.00 per acre, the selling price, that is,

5% of \$9,600.00 or a lump sum of \$480.00.

On the other hand if you have taken advantage of the act and have established that the value on the 25th day of October, 1913 was \$30.00 per acre and the registrar has fixed the value at that amount no tax is payable. From this example any person who owns farm lands will readily see the great advantage to be derived from establishing its value under the act. Of course, if the value does not exceed \$15.00 per acre there is no occasion for doing so but there is very little land in the High River district that is not worth more than that sum.

The person liable for the tax in the first instance is the person who is the beneficial owner of the land at the time that the act came into force, thus if land has been sold under Agreement for Sale but title has not been transferred, the purchaser is the one responsible for the tax. In all other cases the transferor is the one responsible. Therefore if land was sold under Agreement of Sale on the 25th day of October, 1913 and there has been no increase in value over and above the amount of the purchase price then the act provides that the price paid by the purchaser is the initial value for the purpose of the act. If there has been an increase since the date of the purchase agreement it is advisable to have the value established under the act as otherwise it will be taken at the purchase price if over \$15.00 per acre.

The act also provides that no tax shall be payable in connection with transfers of farm lands of which at least 10% was under cultivation and which was actually bona fide used by the transferor for agricultural purposes during twelve months immediately preceding the transaction which results in the making of the transfer, except to the extent of the excess area of land beyond 640 acres in which the transfer was beneficially interested immediately before the transaction which results in the making of the transfer and to the extent of the excess value of the land transferred beyond the sum of \$50.00 per acre without improvements.

The reader will note from this quotation from the act that there

things in effect in order that the transferor of the land will be exempt from a tax on the value of the land which he is transferring must have been used by him, the transferor, for agricultural purposes and he must have had at least 10% of it under cultivation during the twelve months immediately preceding the transfer or transaction and must be the owner of less than 640 acres. It would appear from this doubtful if even the fact that land is occupied and farmed by a tenant would be sufficient as the act distinctly says that it must be used by the transferor. It is therefore a matter of considerable importance even to the owner of a quarter section that the value of his land, if in excess of \$15.00 per acre, should be established before the 25th day of October, 1914. Even if at the present time the owner might come within the exemption there is always the possibility that he might require to leave the farm uncultivated or might require to leave it for a period of over twelve months before making a sale and on the other hand he might also, though at the present time only possessing one quarter section, at some future time own an area in excess of 640 acres in which event, upon sale, the excess would be subject to the tax and if he has neglected to take advantage of the act the tax will be based upon the difference between \$15.00 per acre, the value fixed and the selling price, whatever that might be.

For the purpose of the act the value of the land itself without improvements is all that is considered. Increases in value by reason of improvements is not subject to the tax.

In striking contrast to the manner in which the Germans are treating their prisoners come the words of President Poincare, who, while visiting one of the military hospitals at Bordeaux, said "Treat the German wounded the same as ours."

Hog growers should appeal to the Railway Commission against the attitude of our railway companies with regards to shipments of hogs to Seattle. It appears to us they have a grievance.

The province of Alberta is to donate 5000 bags of flour to the Belgian relief fund.

A few of the many Bargains that make Reeves' Store the meeting place of all the people who want high class goods at a low price:

Ladies, Here's a Chance

Ladies' Cashmere Hose, regular at 50c. for 35c. Ladies' 25c. and 30c. Hose at 15c. And many other lines below cost.

Child's Hose and Boy's Hose, 25c. to 30c. cut to 17c., 30c. and 35c. Hose at 22c., and so on.

Very large stock of Ladies' Underwear. Ladies' all-wool Drawers and Vests, to match or in separate garments, also combinations, Stanfield's and Watson's—75c. Drawers or Vests at 45c. \$1.00 Drawers or Vests at 65c. \$1.25 Drawers or Vests at 75c. Cotton Vests, excellent 2 for 25c. Black Wool Tights, only a few dozen left, value to \$1.50, choice at 65c.

Wool Gloves and Mitts, 35c. and 45c. values for 25c.

Odd lines of Spools and Silks, 2 for 5c.

A few Blouses to go at exactly half price.

Every Skirt in the store at exactly half price—\$6 Skirts for \$3.00, \$5 Skirts for \$2.50, \$4 Skirts for \$2, \$3 Skirts for \$1.50.

All goods by the yard will go at 20 per cent off.

Dress Goods, Flannels, Wrappers, Towelling, and many other lines—a big stock.

All White wear reduced 25 per cent. Child's Sleepers at 50c.

All 25c. Ladies' Collars at 10c. Towels, Turkish and Linen, 80c. for 60c., 60c. for 45c., 50c. for 35c.

Don't forget we have a big stock of everything in Ladies' Wear, Trimmings, Smalwares, Comforters, Blankets, Sweaters.

Hoods, Bonnets and Toques, cut to almost Half Price.

The Stock in the Ladies' Department is going. It's all going. So get your share while we are throwing it out.

Men's Wear of All Kinds

75c. Underwear at 45c.; \$1.00 Underwear at 65c. Odd lines, value up to \$2.00, go at 95c.

Stanfield's and Watson's Underwear, in all lines and weights, Two-Piece or Combinations, the prices all cut for quick sale.

Men's Shirts for Work or Play—\$1.25 Shirts for 85c., \$1.50 Shirts for 95c., \$2 Shirts for \$1.35. All Shirts must go.

Sweaters selling on sight. 35c. and 40c. Sox at 25c. Pants, all 20 per cent off.

Don't Forget that We Sell Groceries and Fruit.

So Lay in a Supply Now.

Crockery Prices all Smashed to Atoms.

Footwear Cut to the Laces

Our Boot and Shoe Stock is unequalled in the West for quality. Buy while the prices are slaughtered—\$5.00 and \$6.00 Boots or Shoes for Ladies at \$3.95. Other lines at \$3.50, \$3.25 and so on.

All Invictus Boots for Men, values to \$7.00, at \$4.95.

20 per cent. off all Children's, Boys' and Misses' Boots, also 20 per cent off all Men's Work Boots.

Buy Boots now. They are going fast.

Men's Gloves, Mitts, Etc.

H. B. K. Gloves and Mitts, regular up to \$2.00. Your choice at \$1.25.

Caps, thousands of them, value to \$1.35, at 75c.

Choice Sheep-Lined Coats—\$14.00 Sheep-Lined Coats, with Corduroy Shell, Mackinaw or Whipcord, at \$9.75; \$12.00 Coats at \$8.50, \$9 Coats at \$6.75.

Hats—Any Hat in the store, value up to \$4, at \$1.95.

J. S. Black, of Calgary and Toronto, says:

Look Here!

If you intend sending away for goods this fall, I want to see you. Bring along your Catalogues. We can not let any house in America interfere with this sale because the prices are ridiculously low. See for yourself. We are raising \$10000.00, and prices talk. I personally pledge you every promise will be fulfilled, and that you will receive every courtesy.

Yours truly,

J. S. BLACK

SCOTT, BLACK & CO., of Toronto, STILL HAMMERING DOWN THE PRICES ON

H. W. REEVES' Big General Stock.

VULCAN ALBERTA

Bank of Hamilton

Capital Authorized \$5,000,000
Surplus Paid-up, \$3,000,000
Reserve 3,750,000.

BUSINESS TRAINING

Many men have fallen short of business success because as they grew in experience they neglected to cultivate habits of economy.

Every young man should keep a Savings Account, because personal economies train the mind to use capital wisely in business. Start now.

VULCAN BRANCH
A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER



CANADA HAS RIVER
WITH A HISTORYTHE ST. LAWRENCE IS THE OLDEST
RIVER IN THE WORLDNature Saved This Historic and Un-
changing Stream the Trouble of Cut-
ting a Channel for Its Course From
the Great Lakes to the Sea.What is the oldest river in the
world? The St. Lawrence. It is also
one of the few rivers that did not
have to make its own bed and has re-
mained unchanged since the very be-
ginning of the American continent.Try to think of a time when the
earth was covered by a mass of water,
hot, steaming and often tremendously
disturbed by the throes of a globe be-
neath it that was shrinking because it
was becoming cooler. As the globe
shrank every particle of the outside
was naturally pulled in toward the
centre, and the hardening crust, which
could not be packed any more solidly
than it was, had to wrinkle, sinking
down here and bulging up somewhere
else.After a time certain of these rising
wrinkles, or folds, the thicker or firm-
er parts of the earth's crust, stood the
strain and became permanent ridges.
The oldest of them that geologists
know and apparently the first that
bulged up above the universal ocean
and remained high and dry was the
broad mass on which Canada now
rests. It is a part of the original crust
of the earth, and we can see it today
wherever it is not covered by newer
rocks or soil just as it crystallized and
cooled out of the primeval molten ma-
terial.This mass formed a broad V from
Labrador down to Lake Huron and
thence northward to Alaska. On ac-
count of its shape geologists call it
the Canadian shield. It is the oldest
land known and apparently the strong-
est, for there are no signs of any ex-
tensive changes in it (except the wear-
ing away of the surface) since it first
rolled the ocean off its shoulders.Off the eastern coast of this primi-
tive continent lay a chain of lofty is-
lands about on the line of the Blue
Mountains, the White Mountains, the
Maine coast and Nova Scotia. Between
these islands and the mainland was a
troughlike space that ran from East-
ern Quebec southward to Ohio. It
was two or three hundred miles wide
and filled with a shallow sea, and just
outside the island chain was the great
hollow that held the Atlantic ocean.Time went on. For ages the strain-
ing and cracking of the shrinking
globe, earthquakes, sun and frost,
pounding surf, running water, blowing
gales, ice—all labored to tear down the
mountains and carry the wreckage of
rocks and dust away into the valleys
and seas. In this way vast masses of
rock in layers of shales, sandstones,
and what not, were laid down in that
narrow, troughlike sea between the
chain of islands and the continent.All these "sedimentary" rocks were
soft and weak as compared with the
solid old granites deeply rooted on
either side of them, and the trough it-
self, a sagging fold, was a line of
weakness in the crust. As the load of
deposits became heavier and heavier
the floor of this trough slowly yielded,
and as it sank toward the heated re-
gion below the underside melted and
grew thinner and thinner.That could not go on forever, and
soon the continual shrinking of the
globe and the enormous pressure of
the weight of the ocean became irre-
sistible. The Canadian shield was
immovable, so the rock in the trough
began to bulge or crumple all along its
length. Gradually, not all at once, but
by slow and varying movements, those
folds were squeezed up, which in their
broken and worn down form we know
as the Appalachian mountains.Toward the south there was room
for this action to be rather gentle and
regular, but in the far northeast the
trough was narrow, and the soft rocks
were set on edge, overturned and
splintered against the solid continent.Very early in the struggle a great
fracture of the earth's crust occurred
here along a curving northeast and
southwest line. It left a deep, and
broad trench between the crushed and
displaced rock of the trough and the
granite shore of the Canadian shield.
Into this trench rushed all the interior
waters of the continent, draining away
to the sea, and the St. Lawrence river
was born! There, no doubt, it will re-
main as long as the earth keeps its
present form.At that time there was no gulf of St.
Lawrence. The land extended out to
a coast line that stretched unbroken
from Nova Scotia to Labrador. The
present gulf is the result of a sinking
of the coast region. Most of it is very
shallow, but a chart of soundings
shows the ancient river bed as a chan-
nel winding out between Newfoundland
and Cape Breton to the deep
ocean.—Youth's Companion.

Sunlight and Fresh Air

The word disinfectant has become a
household term, and almost every one
knows that it means something that
destroys germs, though comparatively
few know what cur best and cheapest
disinfectants are.The most useful and efficient all-
round disinfectant that we have is the
sun, and the air is his worthy ally.
Fresh air dilutes germs, as water di-
lutes filth, and the lustiest germ will
quickly curl up its toes and die if ex-
posed to the sunlight. But fresh air
and sunlight are abundant and cheap,
so, of course, we usually prefer to use
some disinfectant out between Newfound-
land and Cape Breton to the deep
ocean.—Youth's Companion.

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land and Cape Breton to the deep
ocean.—Youth's Companion.

VORACIOUS PLANTS

Sense of Presence of Objects at a
Slight DistanceWithout eyes, ears or sense of
smell, so far as we know, plants are
apparently affected by the presence of
objects that do not directly touch
them. In the case of animals, objects
produce this effect through the well-
known senses, but it is hardly prob-
able that plants have any of these,
although the discovery of tentacles, an-
alogous to those of the eye, are found in
leaves of some plants. Yet they must
have some faculty nearly akin to
ours, as it clearly shown by the experi-
ments described by S. Leonard Baston.
We know now, Mr. Baston as-
serts, that plants are able to feel ob-
jects at a distance. That is to say,
they act as if they were aware of the
presence of a certain thing, even
though they may not be in contact
at all. He gives as follows a few of
the most startling cases which have
come under his notice, says the
Scientific American.Everybody knows that the sundew
catches flies. The leaves of this plant
are covered with tentacles which, be-
ing very sensitive, close in round the
captive. But the foliage of the sun-
dew has another remarkable charac-
teristic. If a fly is fixed about half
an inch from any of the leaves a most
astonishing thing happens. After a
short interval it is seen that the sun-
dew leaf has moved perceptibly to-
wards its victim. Soon the cruel ten-
tacles have reached the unhappy fly
and are seen to be slowly moving
about their prey. There is now no
chance to escape, and with every mo-
ment the fate of the insect becomes
more certain.A few feeble wriggles and the fly
is dead. When one comes to think
of it, it is very strange that a plant
should be able to go in pursuit of its
prey in the manner indicated. Some
plants are very unscrupulous; unable
to secure a living on their own ac-
count, they prey upon the more hard-
working of their fellows. Such is the
dodder, a most virulent parasite,
which, apart from the first few weeks
of its existence, has no roots or leaves,
and exists as a blood-sucker on other
plants. The seed of the dodder germin-
ates in the soil, and from this arises
a curious threadlike growth. Now it
is of vital importance that the young
dodder should be able to seize hold of
some suitable host, such as a clover
plant, for instance. It is strange to
watch the manner in which this
threadlike growth works in and out
among the grass stalks, seeking for a
victim. When it comes within a cer-
tain distance of a clover plant the
dodder grows forward at a very rapid
pace until a hold is secured. Even
the sturdiest plant must go down be-
fore the attacks of the cruel parasite.
The threadlike shoot is within a few
weeks multiplied by the thousand,
and from every point are produced
suckers which draw away the life-
giving sap.

Analyzing a Raindrop

Rain water as it leaves the clouds
is pure. As it passes through the car-
bonic acid gas it absorbs more or less
carbonic acid gas and air, which it car-
ries with it into the ground. As it
seeps through the upper soil it will
generally absorb still more carbonic
acid gas from the decaying animal and
vegetable matter always present.
Should the water fall on insol-
uble rocks, such as granite or marble,
it will remain fairly pure. But if it
passes through a layer of limestone
the carbonic acid gas which it carries
will cause it to dissolve away this
rock, and as a result bicarbonate of
lime will be present in the water.
Should it pass through a layer of sul-
phate of lime or gypsum, the water
will contain a large amount of this
material.It is generally known that the bi-
carbonates of lime and magnesium
when present in the water form a
comparatively soft scale; the chloride
nitrates are apt to cause corrosion,
and the salts of soda and potash pre-
sent, while not scale forming, are apt
to cause foaming when sufficiently
concentrated.—Power.

Mansfield's Manner

"Richard Mansfield possessed a
dominance that never failed him, I
believe. The strange thing about this
is that he didn't need it. He had 'in-
clination' enough without it."
"That fine, dry old manager and
good man, A. M. Palmer and I were
once visiting Mansfield at Southampton,
and late at night Mr. Palmer
would come into my room, and we
would talk an hour or so. It was al-
ways about Mansfield; that was al-
ways the way if you were near him;
it was inevitable that you could think
or speak of little else. One night I
said:"I think you understand him as
well as any man could."
"Understand him?" The old man
laughed in his quiet way. "There's
only one man on earth who under-
stands Richard Mansfield. That's
Richard Mansfield. Then, after a
pause, he added with sudden vehem-
ence, 'And he doesn't!'"—Booth
T. Kingston in Bellman.

General Principles of Rotation

Prof. S. A. Bedford, deputy minister
of agriculture in Manitoba, gives the
following general principles of crop ro-
tation:

1. Include at least one leguminous
crop in the rotation to gather nitro-
gen from the air.
2. Have at least one cultivated or
hoed crop in the rotation that the
land may be cleaned of weeds.
3. Rotate shallow-rooting crops with
deep-rooting ones, so as to enlarge the
feeding ground of the plants.
4. When possible to do so avoid ro-
tating small cereals with other small
cereals, especially avoid repeating the
wheat crop.
5. If live stock is kept plan the ro-
tation so as to have approximately the
same amount of forage each year.
6. As soon as conditions permit keep
more or less stock on the farm, in no
other way can the fertility of the land
be kept up.
7. At the earliest possible moment
have the bedding so free of weeds that
the manure can be applied direct from
the stable and thus save much waste
of fertilizer.
8. Arrange the rotation so that most
of the hired help will be profitably
employed all the year round, the rate
of wages will be less and employees
will be more contented.

GUARDS THE QUEEN MOTHER

Sir Dighton Probyn Attends Her
Wherever She GoesWherever Queen Alexandra goes
the question that is more frequently
heard than any other is, "Who is the
dear old gentleman with her majesty?"
Sitting opposite the Queen Mother
in her carriage on all occasions is
the grand old man with the patriarchal
white beard, and when on state
occasions the Victoria Cross catches
all eyes upon his breast, curiosity as to
his personality is great.This is General Sir Dighton Pro-
byn, V.C., K.C.B., G.C.V.I., K.C.S.I.
Though well over 80, this handsome
military patriarch loses none of his
youthful ardor when "on guard" over
the king's mother, and the high position
accorded him in the entourage of
Queen Alexandra has been well won,
not only by many years of faithful
watchfulness over the destinies of the
royal family, but by most distinguish-
ed services to the country as an army
officer.For a long time he was keeper of
her majesty's privy purse. Queen
Victoria's personal household consist-
ed of twenty persons. Under King Ed-
ward the number was cut down to
twelve. Throughout the reign Sir
Dighton kept his place, but with the
accession of King George, and the neces-
sity of the widowed Queen Alexan-
dra having old faces to whom she had
grown attached about her in her sepa-
rate household, Sir Dighton willingly
relinquished his post in order to give
the Queen Mother the comfort of his
presence near her on all state occasions.
And none outside the royal en-
tourage know how absolutely Queen
Alexandra relies upon the old V.C.
hero for ensuring her personal com-
fort and safe conduct in her daily
jaunts about London and elsewhere.Sir Dighton, too, lends consid-
erable eclat to a state progress, for he
has for many years been one of the
real ornaments of royal pageantry in
London.

Pepys's Library

Pepys's library since 1724 has been
in the possession of Magdalen col-
lege, Cambridge. Pepys directed in
his will that his collection of books
and manuscripts should be transfer-
red on the death of his nephew, John
Jackson, to either Trinity college or
Magdalen college, Cambridge, and re-
quired that the college which received
the books should submit to an annual
visitation from the other, the purpose
of which should be to ascertain with-
out the trust was being worthily fulfil-
led. "Could I be sure," Pepys wrote,
"of a constant succession of heirs
from my said nephew qualified like
himself for the use of such a library,
I should not entertain a thought of its
ever being alienated from them."

Value of Exported Timber

The following are the values of the
chief items in the exports of timber
from Canada during the eleven months
ending February, 1914: Planks and
boards, \$18,245,658; pine deals, \$1,404,
969; spruce and other deals, \$6,313,
742; wood blocks, etc., for pulp, \$6,
428,868; laths, \$1,615,264; shingles, \$1,
506,730.WHERE THE ARGOSIES
OF THE NATIONS MEETLIVERPOOL'S GREATNESS IN THE
WORLD OF SHIPPINGHas Always Reigned Supreme in the
Shipping Service—The Vastness and
Variety of the Trade That Enters
Her Ports.No account of Liverpool's maritime
greatness would be complete without
a passing reference to the vastness
and variety of her overseas traffic. A
myriad vessels of every type and size
ply between the world and the other great
ports of the world. Here it is that
the argosies of nations meet, richly
laden with the products of the globe.
East Indian merchantmen, whose
cocky wool from far Bombay and Cal-
cutta are soon to be turned into cloth
in the fertile mills of Yorkshire, and
whose duty cargoes of Karachi wheat
are destined to be ground into flour
in the numerous corn mills of the
port; steamers and sailors laden with
similar commodities, and with frozen
meat from the River Plate and the
far-flung ports of the Antipodes;
schooners of the huge four-masted
type bringing nitrate of soda from the
Chilian ports of the West Coast of
Africa, and copper and silver ores
from Callao and other Peruvian ports;
tankers, specially constructed
for carrying oil in bulk, bring thou-
sands of gallons of that useful lubri-
cant from American and Russian ter-
ritories; tramp steamers that have
sailed uncharted seas, with nonde-
script cargoes from wherever they can
find a freight; fishing trawlers from
neighboring waters and Icelandic seas; and last,
but by no means least, the great At-
lantic liners for which Liverpool is
noted, for it is from this port that the
largest, finest, and fastest steamers
enraged in the North-Atlantic trade
start on their journey to "the other
side"—the Lusitanias, the Mauretania,
and the latest plant of them all, the
Aquitania, which has just been added
to the Cunard fleet. As a port Liver-
pool has always reigned supreme in
this service. Sometimes no fewer
than six of the stately ships, each
with its complement of passengers
and crew, drop down the tideway on
a single afternoon, and swing out
through the great gateless gateway of
the port en route for the land of the
setting sun.

ELECTIONS IN FRANCE

They Are Held on Sunday and Rarely
Finished in One DayIn France elections are held on Sun-
day. Universal manhood suffrage is
the rule. Every Frenchman of twenty-
one years of age, on proof of six
months' residence, is a legal voter at
the elections to the chamber, saving
only soldiers on active service and
others disqualified for bankruptcy and
criminal reasons. Because of the num-
ber of candidates the first day's pol-
ling in many districts is not final.
Where no candidate receives an abso-
lute majority, a second election is
held. It often happens that from one-
third to one-fourth of the elections for
deputies are not finally decided until
the second poll, when not infrequently
one or more candidates in a district
have withdrawn.The polling begins at 8 in the morn-
ing and lasts until 6 in the evening.
Instead of regularly appointed clerks
and election officials, three volunteers
take charge of the "urn" in which the
ballots are deposited and conduct the
proceedings. One of the penalties of
being first to appear is the likelihood
of being impressed into service as one
of the assessors, of whom two, both
independent voters, must serve with
the "president of the ballot." The
counting of the ballots is also done by
volunteers called for from among the
electors.In the absence of the party system
it is difficult strictly to classify the
candidates. In a general way they
group themselves in groups, around
certain well known political leaders.—
New York World.

Quaint Old Welsh Custom

One of the quaintest of all Welsh
customs is the unsheathing of the
sword of Taliesin that takes place
every year on the shores of Llyn Gel-
riondydd, near Trefriw, north Wales.
A short distance from the lake is a
large, flat topped boulder, supposed to
have been Taliesin's pulpit. On this
rock the old bard, (who is said to have
flourished about 540 A.D.) performed
his weird religious rites, and ever
since the rock has been known as the
"Court of Taliesin." Once a year, in
August, a group of bards assemble at
the "court"—the chief bard standing
on the rock and the others on a circle
of white stones surrounding it. Here
the rites are performed solemnly and
quaintly in the presence of a large
crowd. The naked sword is returned
to its sheath when the chief bard
has ascertained from the people that
there is peace in the land. The sword
remained unsheathed during the three
years of the Boer war. The ancient
ceremony is followed by witty and
humorous bardic addresses, recita-
tions and songs.According to the latest census in
Austria-Hungary, the population was
divided as follows: In Austria, the
Slavs (viz., Bohemians, Moravians,
Slovaks, Poles, Ruthenians, Slovenes,
Serbians, Croats, and Roumanians)
numbered 15,724,573, the Germans 9,
171,614, the Italians 727,102, and the
Magyars about 9,000. In Hungary the
Magyars numbered 8,742,301, the Slavs
3,377,077, and the German 2,135,181.

The War

THE shutting off of imports from
Continental Europe into Canada
due to the War, gives many home
industries an unexampled opportunity
for immense and immediate develop-
ment.

Canada will prosper at the
expense of Continental Europe.This is not a time in Canada
for repining on the part of the
business man. We must be
careful, even frugal, but we
must also be bold.

Victory is to him who has courage

USE OF WIRELESS
IN TIME OF WARNEW FORCE IN MODERN WAR
FARE FOR COMMUNICATIONThe Usefulness of the Wireless in
War Time Has Been Abundantly
Proven—The Big Government Land
Stations of the Powers.Wireless telegraphy is the new
force in modern warfare which has
changed all the old problems of com-
munication. Prof. Frank Waldo, writ-
ing in the Boston Transcript, gives an
interesting description of war time
uses of the wireless."The usefulness of wireless in war
time," says Professor Waldo, "has just
been proved in the recall of certain
ships after they had left port, war
having been declared in the meantime.
One ship was recalled to New York
after proceeding over 500 miles on her
way across the Atlantic; and the wire-
less has been active in reaching ships
from the European stations either for
purposes of recall or notification that
the war is on."
"The stopping of all telegraphic and
telephonic communication between the
belligerents at the first breathings of
war, and the partial stopping by con-
trol and censorship of such communi-
cations from nations at war to non-bel-
ligerents, has rendered invaluable
messages by wireless across and
around the regions controlled by the
belligerents and especially at sea and
across the seas. But the bottling up
of any place so that it cannot hold
communication with the outside is a
thing of the past. The fact that a
wireless apparatus cannot be easily
hidden prevents the surreptitious use
which might be made of it in regions
under control of the belligerents, al-
though for short-distance communi-
cation, such as along frontiers or be-
tween close lying countries as in West-
ern Europe, a small wireless receiving
apparatus might be secretly used, es-
pecially if it were temporarily
strung under cover of the darkness
and taken down before daylight. In
such work there will be a new field for
signal corps work and scouting.""As regards the more powerful
land stations, those which will keep
up communication 500 miles and up-
wards these can be easily kept under
government supervision, but the use
of wireless on ships for sending mes-
sages up to from 250 miles to 500
miles, and receiving them at still
greater distances from powerful land
stations, will be subject only to such
artificial interference as may be put
in operation by the belligerents. There
can be no doubt that the experience
in the present war will result in the
closer governmental control of private
and amateur wireless installation.""Austria-Hungary has four important
government wireless stations: Cas-
telnovo, Pola, and Sebenico, with
normal range of 250 miles by day
and 500 by night, and Trieste with a
day range of 150 miles and a night
range of 200.""Germany has seventeen wireless
stations, of which eight are light-
ships with small range of from 20 to
60 miles. The remaining stations are
at Barkun, range 100 miles; Bre-
merhafen, range 200 miles; Bulik
(Kiel Bay), range 110 miles; Cux-
haven, day range 110 miles, night
range, 170 miles; Danzig, day range
330 miles, night range 600 miles; Hel-
goland, range 110 miles; Norddeich,
day range, 420 miles, night range, 830
miles; Sassarutz (Rugen), range 110
miles; Swinemunde, day range, 330
miles, night range 660.""France has eighteen stations:
Boulogne-sur-Mer, range 100 miles;
Bouscat, range 160 miles; Brest,
range 350 miles; Cherbourg, range
350 miles; Dieppe, range 55 miles;
Dunkerque, range 350 miles; Eiffel
Tower, large range; Quessant, range
350 miles; Port Vendres, range 160
miles; Rochefort, range 350 miles; S. Maries de-
la-Mer, range 380 miles; Toulon; sev-
eral other stations are on the African
coast.""Russia has twenty-eight stations,
of which the following are on or near
the Baltic sea: Helsingfors, range—;
Kronstadt, range—; Libau, range
170 miles; Preste, range—; Reval,
range 170 miles; Riga, range 160
miles; Rousso, range 70 miles; Wi-
borg, range—.""Great Britain has sixty-eight land
stations. Literally thousands of ships
are provided with wireless outfits, and
those on board men-of-war usually
have a range of 300 miles or more,
and are thus equal to a good land
station. Servia has no land stations."

Story of a Picture

A picture which attracts every-
body's attention at the Tate gallery by
its position, its size and its striking
beauty is that of a lady riding on a
white horse through an archway into a
courtyard. She is dressed in a green
velvet riding habit of the time of
Charles II., with a long red feather in
her gray hat. On her left stands a
page in an old gold velvet suit, with
a dog by his side. This picture has a
remarkable history, as well as num-
erous titles. The catalogue calls it
"Equestrian Portrait," but it is also
known as "Nell Gwynne," the name
given it by Millais, and also some-
times as "Diana Vernon." The fact is
that Sir Edwin Landseer left this pic-
ture unfinished. He painted the horse
and its trappings, intending it for an
equestrian portrait of Queen Victoria.
But he died and left the picture unfin-
ished, and it was sent to Sir John Mil-
lais, who painted his own daughter in
this old riding costume, together with
the page, the dog and the background.
The picture was begun in 1870 and
finished twelve years later.—London Cit-
izen.

Heysse as a Prize Winner

The late Paul Heysse was probably
the only man of letters who could
boast of having obtained two impor-
tant literary prizes with an interval of
more than half a century between the
awards. All the world knows that he
got the Nobel prize. All the world
does not know that his play, "The Sa-
bines" was allotted a prize in a
dramatic competition as long ago as
1857. He was a member of the Round
Table of the good King Max of Bava-
ria, a sovereign whose joy it was to
surround himself with men of science
and letters.—Pall Mall Gazette.

American Hinge Stay Fence



Note the hinge on every stay. You can double this fence up, and it will spring back to its place without being bent. Made from heavy gauge No. 9, top and bottom wires, No. 12 intermediate wires.

Compare this fence with any other and you will be convinced it is the best yet. We have the Log fence in 6 in. and 12 in. stays.

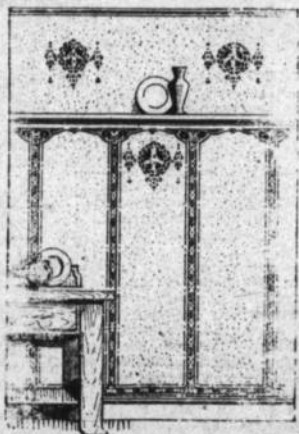
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The Decoration of the Home is mainly a question of Wall Paper, and bright attractive results can be obtained at very little cost. Our stock contains many novelties for wall decoration, and you will find designs that will help you carry out your ideas in correct color schemes and decorative treatments.

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VULCAN ALBERTA

Would Arrest Kaiser

The Western Associated Press quotes a cable from Rotterdam which runs:

"An appeal to the civilized world has been issued by the committee of the German Humanity League here, and says:

"We reiterate, as men passionately loving our fatherland, and although living in exile, serving our country to the utmost of our power, that it is the bounden duty of every man who cares for the welfare of mankind to join hands in arresting the Kaiser and the men around him responsible for the appalling crimes which have disgraced our nation in the eyes of the world.

"No matter how long the campaign and how great the sacrifices it entails, we know that the true and lasting interests of the toilers and wage earners of Germany can only be served by the victory of the allied armies.

"The Kaiser, having ruined and deceived innocent Belgium, is now despoiling France and drenching the land with the blood of his victims.

"It must therefore be plain to all honest men, without distinction of race or creed or party, that there can be no settlement for the existing disruption, no lasting peace or security for the rights of man and no protection of democracy from brigandage and death until the imperial dominion of Prussia within Germany is crushed, disarmed and swept away for ever.

"Then, and only then will Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony and Hanover be rescued and Poland liberated from the grip of the monarch who, by his conduct, has forfeited the allegiance of his sub-

jects, and by his boasted defiance of all international treaties and conventions, has embarked upon a career of crime unparalleled in ancient and modern history."

The Local Oil Fields

Having recently made an inspection of the Champion District, and also the Snake Valley District, I was surprised to find such excellent indications for oil as exist in these particular districts. In fact I will say that the indications which I have seen here are equally as good as anything I have come in contact with in any other part of the Alberta Fields, or anything that I have heard of up to the present time.

The properties which I would particularly mention are those held by the Vulcan Oil syndicate, the Champion Oil and Gas Co. and the Snake Valley Syndicate.

I had the pleasure of meeting with Mr. A. Morgan Owen, the Geologist for these companies, and who is also a Director of the Champion Oil and Gas Company, and a man of large experience. Mr. Owen is very jubilant over the future prospects, and confident that oil will be found in this locality.

On one of these properties I was amazed to see the flow of gas which was lighted for my benefit, and which would burn continually if allowed to do so. This gas escapes from an abandoned well which was drilled some five years ago by Mr. Frank Smith. At the time of drilling this well the flow of gas was immense, but since that time the walls of the well have caved in to about thirty feet from the surface, which of course has had a slight effect on the flow.

The land on which this gas is located is used for farming purposes, and the owner has made use of the gas for a number of years for private purposes such as cooking food for stock etc. This is a fact which is known only to a few, and the field will certainly prove to be an interesting one as development continues.

At this time the Champion Oil and Gas Company have decided to drill a well almost immediately, as they have every reason to believe they will strike oil in large quantities. Small pockets of crude oil and wet gas have already been found in several places in the immediate vicinity.

It is also an interesting fact that the analysis of this well compares equally as favourable as that of the Dingman Well in its early stages, and this report has been verified in several instances by independent and experienced oil men.

There is only a slight difference of some four per cent between the analysis.

I would mention particularly the indications which are to be found on the properties of the Snake Valley Syndicate. The formation which are to be found there are most remarkable. The surface in this locality consists of numerous domes, in the midst of which is a very large valley or trough, which extends for a length of some twenty miles. Every indication that relates to the finding of oil exists in this vicinity, some of which are very pronounced.

I made a careful examination of some of these indications, and particularly around what is called the "Greenaway Mine". Even the inexperienced person can readily see that there are indications there, that are found in but very few places.

There is also another great feature with this property and that is that a considerable quantity of coal of fine quality can be obtained with a plentiful supply of water.

Wet Gas has been found on all the properties of these Syndicates, and at tests which have been made of several samples show a good percentage of petroleum.

It is an unfortunate coincidence that financial conditions should have become so paralyzed at a time when the minds of those who are interested in these valuable properties, were bent upon doing considerable development work long before this. However, those who have the good fortune to be interested in these properties are intending to commence drilling operations, just immediately financial conditions become more favourable. It is a pleasing fact that the different Syndicates have been assured of all the money necessary to develop their properties just as soon as war ceases, and we therefore feel that their prospects are very bright.

It is remarkable that very little outside interest has been taken in these properties, and the districts in which they are located, but when one considers the present financial conditions there is an excuse for this. However, there is not the slightest doubt that considerable interest will be taken in this field immediately conditions improve, and already quite a lot of interest is developing among a few of our well known oil men. There is a valuable opportunity for anyone who makes it their business to have thorough inspection made of the districts above mentioned, as there are many valuable properties yet to be obtained, and which will no doubt give forth results equally as good as anything yet discovered in any other locality.

It would be advisable for those who are seeking fortune to make it their business to become interested in these districts as there is every reason to believe and further than this sufficient proof has been shown that this is one of the golden opportunities of today.

The British Empire

This term stands for the biggest social and political fact of the modern world. It includes peoples and governments of every type and every clime. In many ways they are like one big family, some of its peoples have come to full nationhood in self government; some are just learning to walk in the path of civilization; and some are just getting out of the cradle of barbarism. But whatever their differences, from the ends of the earth, they fly one flag and honor one king.

And it needs only the call of danger to show them all standing together, a family of nations, whose patriotism knows no limit.

This great empire did not come into being suddenly. Five hundred years ago, England had no possessions beyond the sea; and

America, South Africa and Australia had not even been heard of. People had no idea even, that the world was round. But with this discovery and the discovery of the mariner's compass, Europe seemed to wake up. (Historians call it the Renaissance.) About this time also, the Turks captured Constantinople, making very dangerous the old trade routes overland to India and China. The merchants began to offer great reward to any one who could discover new ways by which they might get goods from far away countries.

The Portuguese were the first to go down the west coast of Africa. Then Columbus, repeating the Spaniards' sail was a reward for seventy days. B. living this new found land was part of India, he called the islands "Indies".

The English were excited at the news of these discoveries, and Henry VII sent out Cabot. He reached Newfoundland. For this the King gave him a reward of ten pounds. The entry in Henry's account book is "To him that found the New Isle, £10." This is the first colony of the Empire.

In general terms, the Empire may be divided into self governing Dominions, of which there are four—Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. They are all in the temperate zone, and suitable for white people.

The present within the tropics are all dependencies, which may be divided into three groups: first in Asia, are India (whose population is one-sixth of the world), Ceylon and Malay Peninsula, second, in Africa, are Egypt, the Sudan along the Nile, Uganda, British East Africa and Nigeria, and in the third group are West Indies and Guiana, together with hundreds of smaller islands scattered over the seven seas.

Of the coming of Canada into the Empire in 1763, by the capture of Quebec, we are all more or less familiar. In 1839 Lord Durham advised the union of upper and lower Canada, and in the following year, the first of the daughter parliaments of the Empire was brought into being.

Then followed in 1867 after many difficulties the Federation of the old colony of Canada (now Ontario and Quebec) Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

In 1870 the Government bought all the lands of the Hudson's Bay Company, now comprising Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

One year later the colony of British Columbia was added, so that by 1872 the Dominion was complete, the first and most important of the self governing Dominions of the Empire.

South Africa has belonged to Britain since 1805. The early Dutch inhabitants were left in peace in Cape Town, but in 1836, because slavery was abolished throughout all the Empire, these farmers trekked north where they could keep their slaves. They formed Natal, (annexed in 1844) and the Republics of Transvaal and Orange Free State.

Nearly the whole history of South Africa since 1836 has been an effort to undo the results of the Great Trek. The Crown took over Orange Free State in 1848, and in 1871 Transvaal (at that time in trouble with the natives) was annexed, one condition being that it was to receive responsible government such as had been granted Cape Colony five years before. Because of delay in fulfilling this promise, there came the sacrifice of British arms at Majuba Hill in 1881.

The Boers refusing political rights to the settlers and miners crowding in, there came the Jameson raid in 1896, followed by the South African war.

In less than seven years from the time when they began fighting each other, the Dutch and the English met together, to see if they could not at last do away with the boundaries that divided South Africa into separate states.

The result of the conference was the Union of South Africa in 1910 comprising Cape Colony, Transvaal, Natal and the Orange River Colony.

That the great area to the north now known as Rhodesia, is part of the Empire, is due to the personal imperialism of Cecil Rhodes, who took it as his life destiny to paint as much of the map as possible a British red.

Australia's first immigrants from Britain were convicts. From 1776 to 1840, it was the nation's dumping ground. In 1850 came the discovery of gold, and the rush of immigration began. By 1859 there were 5 great states, but not till 1910 was the dream of one Australian parliament realized.

New Zealand is the youngest of

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the colonies, for at the beginning of the 19th Century, the Union Jack had not even been planted on its shores. It is made up of two parts, the North Island and the South, together about the size of the British Isles. The whole country is very mountainous, and is perhaps the most beautiful of all the Dominions.

Immigration did not really begin till 1839, but within 20 years the country received responsible government, under the leadership of Sir George Grey, as Governor. On his removal to Cape Colony, trouble began with the Maoris, (the natives). This war did not close till 1870, when the Maoris were given large tracts of land on which white people are not allowed to settle. They sent two members to the New Zealand Parliament.

As early as 1884, the country began to look after its own defence. In 1910 when England's sea power was threatened by the rivalry of Germany, New Zealand was the first to come to the help of the Mother Country, and offered to give one, or if necessary, two dreadnaughts. It was at this time that it was raised from the status of a colony, to be one of the Dominions of the Empire.

Dominion notes to the value of \$750,000 were issued by the government up to August 31, based on approved securities as authorised by the special legislation passed in August.

A Disbanding Army

In Canada we are notified for the disturbing effects of war by a long period of booming, spending and plunging. We had just come out of a long speculative debauch. For fourteen or fifteen years we have put no check upon private or public expenditures. We were floating companies, water-logging stock, trading lots and gambling on the exchanges. We had a standing army of speculative middlemen living on the country as clearly as ever victorious troops settled on conquered territory. They produced nothing, and developed nothing. But they contrived to be "kept" and made it difficult for a multitude of hard working people to keep themselves. One of the best results of the war is that this army of occupation will be disbanded. We are learning that permanent values cannot be created out of wind and water. We discover that retrenchment and reform have a meaning both in private and in public affairs. There is no room for pessimists in Canada, neither is there room for such an army of idle parasites as the country has been required to support.

Major General Anderson, of the British Army, will probably have command of the Canadian Expeditionary force at the front.

Good Times Ahead

THE sudden breaking out of war caused many to "run to cover." Like the chicken on whom the rose leaf fell, some of us became a prey to fear and were ready to declare "the sky is falling".

Now our vision is clearing, our alarm has fled we have recovered our poise and our courage.

We are seeing, also, our opportunity. Swiftly and almost overwhelmingly has come to us

the perception of the fact that the competition of Continental Europe has been taken away.

We are faced with a condition and an opportunity both tending to our advantage as a

country of industry, agriculture and trade.

Good times are ahead, if Canada and Canadians see and seize the present opportunity

for enlarging their industries and trading.

We Must be Careful
We Must Have Courage